

## For the Farmer.



## "Is Farming Profitable?"

I see the above question is often asked in your journal. It might as well be asked, is trade profitable? Can commerce be so managed, as to secure a competency to him who invests his capital in ships and merchandise to send to foreign ports? Can the lawyer, with all his hard study and diligent application of knowledge to the various exigencies of life, secure a living for himself and family? Can the mechanic, after ceaseless labor and toil, earn his daily bread, or anything more?

Now, sir, the man who is incompetent for what he undertakes will not succeed in either of the above occupations, and it is the same with farming. He who would earn his bread by farming, and anything more, must have grounds, and must know how to cultivate these grounds—he must know what kind of seed is suitable for peculiar soils,—he must know how to sow, and when to plant, and what preparation is necessary before putting the seed into the ground. We not only have the promise of "seed time and harvest," but we have the assurance of a crop, if the right seed is put into the right ground.

Let a man select a sterile piece of land, and, perhaps, take the wrong kind of manure, spend fifty dollars in preparing an acre of ground for the seed, and he may not find a crop that will half pay him for his labor and expense of preparation; but let him take a suitable piece of ground and with less than half the labor and expense, the crop will pay him 100 per cent. on his investment. It is so in every pursuit of life. In order to succeed in life, a man must understand his business, and must apply himself to whatever he undertakes. Some never succeed in anything. From the want of common understanding, they fail in everything, while others, with much less labor and bustle, succeed in whatever they wish to pursue.—New England Farmer.

In all probability no investment of a small amount pays better, than what is judiciously expended in farming. Every dollar rightly expended is generally sure to pay double, or treble. The gains are slow, to be sure, but the investments are generally light. Let a man be so situated that he could advantageously use \$50,000 in preparing ground for the seed, and he would be more sure to remunerated than he would in buying merchandise, and selling, for cash, and on time, as business is usually conducted.

The farmer is often discouraged, because of small gains. He forgets the small amount invested. The average of those who live by farming in New England are not worth over one or two thousand dollars. How could a man with \$1,000 support a family in trade, with bad debts, losses on goods purchased, &c., &c. I think, sir, from careful observation, that it will appear, that more men have become rich,—I mean, what country people call rich,—from farming than from any other pursuit. A large part of the farmers in New England commence poor, with a family, and work hard. How could they succeed in trade, under the same circumstances?

DELTA.

**PRESERVES.**—Preserves keep with less evaporation, if after being boiled, and they are taken out of their syrup and dried in the sun, the juice being put in glass jars, and standing also in the sun. Quinces and peaches are better and far less troublesome, preventing burning, by chipping an hour after the fruit is taken out; when done in this way they will be whole and clear. You can make a jam by boiling them slowly for two hours; or a jelly, as currents.

**FROSTED FRUIT.**—Take large, ripe cherries, sprouts, plums or grapes; if cherries, cut off half the stem; have in one dish some white of an egg, beaten, and in another some powdered loaf sugar; take the fruit, at one time, and roll them first in the egg, and then in the sugar; lay them on a sheet of white paper in a sieve, and set it on the top of a stove or near a fire, till the sugar is hard.

## 1862. STOVE &amp; TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned having purchased an entire new stock of

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No. 360 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

March 6 1862.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE JUSTICES OF PUTNAM COUNTY, FOR HOLDING THE TERMS OF SAID COURT, TO-WIT:

CAPT. JOHN BOWYER, Pre. Justice.

Quarterly Terms.

July Term, 1862.—A. N. Curry, and Jas. M. Nash.

November Term, 1862.—P. Elkins, and Jas. W. Mines.

July Term, 1863.—Isaac R. Shank, and Jos. Henderson.

November Term, 1863.—Z. Priddy, and Jos. Hutton.

July Term, 1864.—J. C. Harrison, D. S. Montague.

Monthly Terms.

March Term, 1862.—Joseph Savine, and Joseph Hutton.

April Term, 1862.—A. J. Nicholas, and Pleasant Lanham.

May Term, 1862.—Richard Foster and Joseph Henderson.

June Term, 1862.—Jas. W. Mines and Allen Seabell.

August Term 1862.—H. T. Caruthers, and A. N. Curry.

September Term, 1862.—L. Chapman and James M. Nash.

October Term, 1862.—D. S. Montague, Z. Priddy.

December Term, 1862.—Joseph Henderson and W. T. Vintoux.

January Term, 1863.—J. C. Harrison, and A. J. Nicholas.

February Term, 1863.—P. Elkins, and Isaac R. Shank.

March Term, 1863.—Wm. Cash, and Landon Chapman.

April Term, 1863.—Allen Seabell and Isaac R. Shank.

May Term, 1863.—D. S. Montague, and P. Elkins.

June Term, 1863.—Henry T. Caruthers, R. and Foster.

August Term, 1863.—Wm. T. Vintoux and P. Lanham.

September Term, 1863.—A. N. Curry, and Z. Priddy.

October Term, 1863.—Joseph Savine, and Wm. Cash.

December Term, 1863.—J. C. Harrison and H. T. Caruthers.

January Term, 1864.—Isaac R. Shank, and James W. Mines.

February Term, 1864.—James M. Nash and A. N. Curry.

March Term, 1864.—L. Chapman, and Joseph Hutton.

April Term, 1864.—R. Foster and Z. Priddy.

May Term, 1864.—Joseph Savine and Joseph Henderson.

June Term 1864.—J. C. Harrison, and Wm. Cash.

TESTE: GEO. R. MONTAGUE, Clerk.

March, 1862.

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and hence their

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The peculiarity of the

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is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

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for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

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By H. & M. Garrett, Gallipolis.

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May 15 ly.

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27 A few subscriptions can be received on the above terms, beginning with the Examiner for January, 1862, the first number of the current volume.

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March 31.



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